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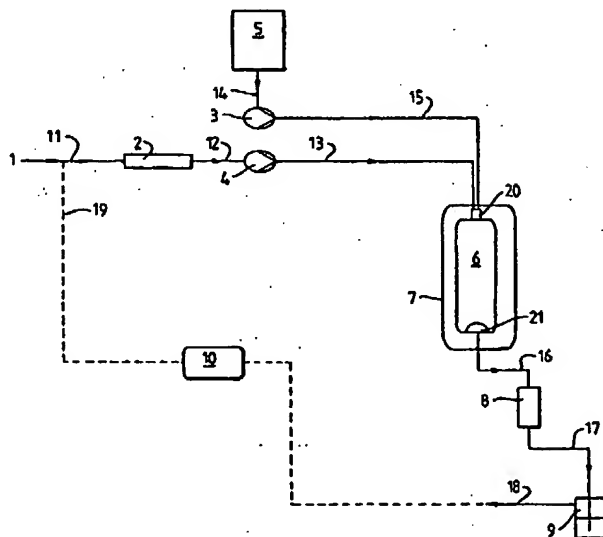
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THE FORMATION OF PARTICLES



(57) Abstract

The invention provides a method for the formation of a particulate product which comprises the co-introduction of a supercritical fluid and a vehicle containing at least one substance in solution or suspension into a particle formation vessel, the temperature and pressure in which are controlled, such that dispersion and extraction of the vehicle occur substantially simultaneously by the action of the supercritical fluid. The invention also provides a particulate product of such a method; apparatus for use in carrying out the method; and a nozzle for use in the apparatus for co-introducing fluids into a particle formation vessel.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THE FORMATION OF PARTICLES

The present invention relates to methods and apparatus
5 for the manufacture of products of a particulate
nature, and to the products of such methods. In
particular, the invention relates to such methods and
apparatus using supercritical fluids to enable the
controlled formation of particulate products, such as
10 pharmaceutical products for example.

The use of supercritical fluids (SCFs) and the
properties thereof has been extensively documented;
see for instance, J.W. Tom and P.G. Debenedetti,
15 "Particle Formation with Supercritical Fluids -A
Review", *J. Aerosol. Sci.*, 22 (5), 555-584 (1991).
Briefly, a supercritical fluid can be defined as a
fluid at or above its critical pressure (P_c) and
critical temperature (T_c) simultaneously. Such fluids
20 have been of considerable interest, not least because
of their unique properties. These characteristics
include:

- * High diffusivity, low viscosity and low surface
25 tension compared with liquids.
- * Large compressibility of supercritical fluids
compared with the ideal gas - implies large changes in
fluid density for slight changes in pressure, which in
turn results in highly controllable solvation power.
- 30 Supercritical fluid densities typically range from
0.1-0.9 g/ml under normal working conditions. Thus,
selective extraction with one supercritical fluid is
possible.

* Many supercritical fluids are normally gases under ambient conditions, which eliminates the evaporation/concentration step needed in conventional liquid extraction.

- 5 * Most of the commonly used supercritical fluids create non-oxidising or non-degrading atmospheres for sensitive and thermolabile compounds, due to their inertness and the moderate temperatures used in routine working conditions. Carbon dioxide is the
10 most extensively used SCF due to its cheapness, non-toxicity, non-flammability and low critical temperature.

These characteristics have led to the development of
15 several techniques of extraction and particle formation utilising supercritical fluids. In particular, two processing methods have been identified for particle formation.

- 20 Rapid Expansion of Supercritical Solution (RESS) (see, for instance, J.W. Tom and P.G. Debenedetti, *supra*) involves the dissolution of the solute of interest in the supercritical fluid, followed by rapid expansion of the supercritical solution to atmospheric pressure,
25 resulting in the precipitation of particles.

Gas Anti Solvent (GAS) Recrystallisation (P.M. Gallagher et al, *Supercritical Fluid Science and Technology*, ACS Symp. Ser., 406, p334 (1989)) is
30 particularly useful in situations when the solid of interest does not dissolve in, or has a very low solubility in, a supercritical fluid or a modified supercritical fluid. In this technique, the solute of

interest is dissolved in a conventional solvent. A supercritical fluid such as carbon dioxide is introduced into the solution, leading to a rapid expansion of its volume. As a result, the solvent
5 power decreases dramatically over a short period of time, triggering the precipitation of particles.

Both of these techniques, when applied to particle formation, have their limitations. When using RESS,
10 the product yield is usually low due to the low solubility of many polar solutes (e.g. many pharmaceutical products) in supercritical carbon dioxide under normal working conditions. This, together with difficulties in collecting the products,
15 makes the technique time consuming and unattractive as a method of routine particle formation. In practice, the combination of the high energy requirements of RESS and its low yield has greatly limited the application of this technique.

20 Regarding GAS, the selection of solutes, solvents and the supercritical fluid requires careful consideration. The solubility of the solute in the sub/supercritical fluid should be low whilst, at the
25 same time, the sub/supercritical fluid should expand the solvent appreciably. These operating criteria, in addition to experimental difficulties and high energy costs, have limited the use of this technique, as have problems with product recovery and solvent
30 recovery/recycling every time the system is depressurised; see for instance P.M. Gallagher et. al., *J Supercritical Fluids*, 5, 130-142 (1992).

The limitations of the RESS and GAS techniques are such that it is generally considered that these approaches to routine particle formation should only be used when all conventional methods prove
5 inadequate.

The concept of spraying liquid mixtures into supercritical fluids such as carbon dioxide, or vice versa, has been employed in extraction procedures
10 involving solvents for a decade (see for instance R.J. Lahiere & J.R. Fair in *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 26, 2086-2092 (1987)).

More recently, US Patent Number 5,043,280 describes a
15 method for the manufacture of a preparation comprising a substance or substances, such as a medically useful substance, and a carrier or carriers, such as a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, which avoids or lacks a solvent residue, or at least reduces the
20 solvent residue to a toxicologically harmless amount. The method essentially involves the use of a fluid, at a supercritical state when introduced into a spray tower, to extract a solvent from sprayed solution(s) of a substance and a carrier, to form a sterile
25 product containing the substance embedded in the carrier. It should be noted, however, that the method has no means for controlling the physical properties of the particulate products formed.

30 In many fields, and especially in the fields of pharmaceuticals, photographic materials, ceramics, explosives and dyes, there is a need for techniques whereby a product may be obtained with consistent and

controlled physical criteria, including particle size and shape, quality of the crystalline phase, chemical purity and enhanced handling and fluidising properties.

5

In addition, it would be advantageous to be able to prepare micron-sized particles directly without the need to mill products to this size range. Such milling leads to associated problems such as increased static charge and enhanced particle cohesiveness, as well as reduced yield of product.

There is therefore provided, in a first aspect of the present invention, an apparatus for use in the formation of a particulate product in a controlled manner utilising a supercritical fluid particle formation system. The apparatus comprises a particle formation vessel with means for controlling the temperature in said vessel and means for controlling the pressure in said vessel, together with a means for the co-introduction, into said vessel, of a supercritical fluid and a vehicle containing at least one substance in solution or suspension, such that dispersion and extraction of the vehicle occur substantially simultaneously by the action of the supercritical fluid.

As used herein, the term "supercritical fluid" means a fluid substantially at or above its critical pressure (P_c) and critical temperature (T_c) simultaneously. In practice, the pressure of the fluid is likely to be in the range $1.01P_c - 7.0P_c$, and its temperature in the range $1.01T_c - 4.0T_c$.

The term "vehicle" means a fluid which dissolves a solid or solids, to form a solution, or which forms a suspension of a solid or solids which do not dissolve or have a low solubility in the fluid. The vehicle
5 can be composed of one or more fluids.

As used herein, the term "supercritical solution" means a supercritical fluid which has extracted and dissolved a vehicle as defined above.

10

The term "dispersion" means the formation of droplets of the vehicle containing at least one substance in solution or suspension.

15 The term "particulate product" includes products in a single-component or multi-component (e.g. intimate mixtures or one component in a matrix of another) form.

20 It will be appreciated that, where necessary, the apparatus of the present invention may additionally comprise a means for the collection of the particulate product, for example, a means, such as a filter, for the retention of the product in the particle formation
25 vessel, thus to reduce loss of the product together with the resultant supercritical solution. An alternative means may involve a cyclone separating device.

30 In one embodiment of the invention, the apparatus may include means for recovering the supercritical solution formed on extraction of the vehicle into the supercritical fluid; means for separating the

components of the supercritical solution; and optionally means for recycling one or more of said components back into the apparatus, so as to increase its overall efficiency.

5

It will be further appreciated that the apparatus may comprise more than one particle formation vessel and/or means for the collection of the particulate product, thereby allowing for the substantially
10 continuous operation of the apparatus through simple switching from one particle formation vessel or collection vessel to another as required. Such adaptation for continuous operation represents a further embodiment of the present invention.

15

The apparatus described above, and its use, provide the opportunity for manufacturing dry particulate products with controlled particle size and shape, by offering control over the working conditions,
20 especially the pressure, utilising, for example, an automated back-pressure regulator such as model number 880-81 produced by Jasco Inc. Such an improved control eliminates pressure fluctuation across the particle formation vessel and ensures a more uniform
25 dispersion of the vehicle by the supercritical fluid, with narrow droplet size distribution during the particle formation process. There is little or no chance that the dispersed droplets will reunite to form larger droplets since the dispersion occurs by
30 the action of the supercritical fluid which also ensures thorough mixing with the vehicle and rapidly removes the vehicle from the substance(s) of interest, leading to particle formation.

The simultaneous co-introduction of the vehicle containing at least one substance in solution or suspension and the supercritical fluid, achievable using the apparatus of the invention, allows a high
5 degree of control of parameters such as temperature, pressure and flow rate, of both vehicle and supercritical fluid, at the exact point when they come into contact with one another.

10 Further advantages for particles formed using apparatus according to the present invention include control over the quality of the crystalline and polymorphic phases, since the particles will experience the same stable conditions of temperature
15 and pressure when formed, as well as the potential for enhanced purity. This latter feature can be attributed to the high selectivity of supercritical fluids under different working conditions, enabling the extraction of one or more impurities from the
20 vehicle containing the substance of interest.

Moreover, the co-introduction of the vehicle and supercritical fluid, leading to simultaneous dispersion and particle formation, allow particle
25 formation to be carried out, if desired, at temperatures at or above the boiling point of the vehicle, something not possible using known supercritical fluid particle formation techniques. This enables operation in temperature and pressure
30 domains which were previously inaccessible, which in turn can allow the formation of products, or particular forms of products, that previously could not have been achieved. This, together with the high

degree of control of the operating conditions made possible by the present invention, means that its uses could be extremely wide-ranging and its versatility of value in many fields.

5

A further advantage of the apparatus of the invention is that it can allow particle formation to occur in a completely closed environment, i.e. in a closed particle formation vessel. The apparatus can be
10 sealed from the atmosphere, making it easy to maintain sterile operating conditions and reducing the risk of environmental pollution, and it can also be kept free of oxygen, moisture or other relevant contaminants. The particle formation vessel can also easily be made
15 light-free, of particular use for the preparation of photosensitive products such as for use in the photographic industry.

The means for the co-introduction of the supercritical
20 fluid and the vehicle into the particle formation vessel preferably allows for them to be introduced with concurrent directions of flow, and more preferably takes the form of a coaxial nozzle as described below. This ensures no contact between the
25 formed particles and the vehicle around the nozzle tip area. Such contact would reduce control of the final product size and shape. Extra control over the dispersed droplet size, in addition to that provided by the nozzle design, may be achieved by controlling
30 the flow rates of the supercritical fluid and the vehicle into the particle formation vessel. At the same time, retaining the particles in the vessel eliminates the potential for contact with the vehicle

that might otherwise take place on depressurising the supercritical solution. Such contact would affect the shape and size, and potentially the yield, of the product.

5

Thus, in the apparatus of the present invention, the means for the co-introduction of the supercritical fluid and the vehicle into the particle formation vessel preferably comprises a nozzle the outlet end of which communicates with the interior of the vessel, the nozzle having coaxial passages which terminate adjacent to one another at the outlet end, at least one of the passages serving to carry a flow of the supercritical fluid, and at least one of the passages serving to carry a flow of the vehicle in which a substance is dissolved or suspended.

Preferably, the opening at the outlet end (tip) of the nozzle will have a diameter in the range of 0.05 to 2mm, more preferably between 0.1 and 0.3mm, typically about 0.2mm. The angle of taper of the outlet end will depend on the desired velocity of the fluids introduced through the nozzle; an increase in the angle may be used, for instance, to increase the velocity of the supercritical fluid introduced through the nozzle and hence to increase the amount of physical contact between the supercritical fluid and the vehicle. Typically (although not necessarily), the angle of taper will be in the range of about 10° to about 50°, preferably between about 20° and about 40°, more preferably about 30°. The nozzle may be made of any appropriate material, for example stainless steel.

In one embodiment of the invention, the nozzle has two coaxial passages, an inner and an outer. In another, preferred, embodiment, the nozzle has three coaxial passages, an inner, an intermediate and an outer.

5 This latter design allows greater versatility in use of the apparatus, since if necessary two vehicles may be introduced into the particle formation vessel with the supercritical fluid. Improved dispersion and finer particles can also be obtained if such a nozzle

10 is used to introduce a flow of the vehicle sandwiched between an inner and an outer flow of the supercritical fluid, since this ensures that both sides of the vehicle are exposed to the supercritical fluid. It is, however, to be appreciated that the

15 nozzle may have any appropriate number of coaxial passages.

The internal diameters of the coaxial passages may be chosen as appropriate for any particular use of the

20 apparatus. Typically, the ratio of the internal diameters of the outer and the inner passages may be in the range of from 2 to 5, preferably between about 3 and 5. Where an intermediate passage is included, the ratio of the internal diameters of the outer and

25 intermediate passages may be in the range of from 1 to 3, preferably between about 1.4 and 1.8.

Particular examples of such coaxial nozzles, and their typical dimensions, are illustrated in Figures 3A, 3B

30 and 4.

The temperature of the particle formation vessel may be maintained (preferably $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$) by means of a

heating jacket or, more preferably, an oven. The pressure of the particle formation vessel is conveniently maintained (preferably ± 2 bar) by means of a back-pressure regulator. It will be appreciated
5 that such apparatus will be readily available from, for example, manufacturers of supercritical fluid extraction equipment, for instance, from Jasco Inc., Japan.

10 In a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a nozzle having coaxial passages as described above, for use in apparatus according to the first aspect of the invention, for co-introducing a
15 supercritical fluid and a vehicle containing at least one substance in solution or suspension into the particle formation vessel.

In a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for the formation of a particulate
20 product which comprises the co-introduction of a supercritical fluid and a vehicle containing at least one substance in solution or suspension into a particle formation vessel, the temperature and pressure in which are controlled, such that dispersion
25 and extraction of the vehicle occur substantially simultaneously by the action of the supercritical fluid. Dispersion and extraction will also typically occur substantially immediately on introduction of the fluids into the particle formation vessel.

30

In a particularly preferred embodiment of the third aspect, co-introduction of the supercritical fluid and the vehicle containing a substance in solution or

suspension is effected using a nozzle of coaxial design. Generally, the method of the third aspect is preferably carried out using apparatus according to the first aspect of the present invention.

5

Suitable chemicals for use as supercritical fluids in the present invention include carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, xenon, ethylene, chlorotrifluoromethane, ethane and trifluoromethane.

10 Particularly preferred is carbon dioxide.

The supercritical fluid may optionally contain one or more modifiers, for example, but not limited to, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol or acetone. When used,

15 the modifier preferably constitutes not more than 20%, and more particularly constitutes between 1 and 10%, of the supercritical fluid.

The term "modifier" is well known to those persons skilled in the art. A modifier (or co-solvent) may be described as a fluid which, when added to a supercritical fluid, changes the intrinsic properties of the supercritical fluid in or around the critical point.

25

It will be appreciated that the choice of vehicle for the substance(s) of which the product is to be formed will be dependent upon the particular substance(s). Thus, where the substance is to be handled as a solution it should be soluble in the chosen vehicle, and the chosen vehicle should be soluble in the chosen supercritical fluid. The choice of a suitable combination of supercritical fluid, modifier (where

30

desired) and vehicle for any desired product will be well within the capabilities of a person of ordinary skill in the art.

- 5 In one embodiment of the present invention, the product to be formed is a pharmaceutical compound. For example, as illustrated herein, the solid may be salmeterol xinafoate, in which case a suitable solvent may be, for example, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, acetone or any mixture thereof. However, the product may in fact be any desired particulate product, for instance a product of use in the ceramics, explosives or photographic industries; a foodstuff; a dye; etc...
- 15 Control of parameters such as size and shape in the particulate product will be dependent upon the operating conditions used when carrying out the method of the invention. Variables include the flow rates of the supercritical fluid and/or the vehicle containing the substance(s), the concentration of the substance(s) in the vehicle, and the temperature and pressure inside the particle formation vessel.

It will also be appreciated that the precise conditions of operation will be dependent upon the choice of supercritical fluid and whether or not modifiers are present. Table 1, for instance, lists the critical pressures and temperatures for some selected fluids:

Table 1

	Fluid	Pc (bar)	Tc (°C)
	carbon dioxide	74	31
5	nitrous oxide	72	36
	sulphur hexafluoride	37	45
	xenon	58	16
	ethylene	51	10
	chlorotrifluoromethane	39	29
10	ethane	48	32
	trifluoromethane	47	26

In practice, it may be preferable to maintain the pressure inside the particle formation vessel substantially in excess of the Pc (for instance, 100-300 bar for carbon dioxide) whilst the temperature is slightly above the Tc (e.g. 40-60°C for carbon dioxide).

The flow rates of the supercritical fluid and/or the vehicle may also be controlled so as to achieve a desired particle size, shape and/or form. Typically, the ratio of the vehicle flow rate to the supercritical fluid flow rate will be between 0.001 and 0.1, preferably between 0.01 and 0.07, more preferably around 0.03.

The method of the invention preferably additionally involves collecting the particulate product following

its formation. It may also involve recovering the supercritical solution formed, separating the components of the solution and recycling one or more of those components for future use.

5

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a particulate product made using the apparatus of the first aspect of the invention, and/or the method of the third aspect.

10

The present invention will now be described, by means of examples, with reference to the accompanying illustrative figures, in which:

15 Figure 1 shows a schematic design of an apparatus according to the first aspect of the present invention.

Figures 2A and 2B show schematic designs of
20 alternative apparatuses according to the first aspect.

Figure 3A shows a cross-section of a coaxial nozzle for use in the apparatus of the present invention.

25 Figure 3B shows a longitudinal section of the tip of the coaxial nozzle of Figure 3A.

Figure 4 shows a longitudinal section of the tip of an alternative coaxial nozzle for use in the apparatus of
30 the invention.

Figure 5 is a differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) profile of conventionally crystallised salmeterol

xinafoate.

Figure 6 is a DSC profile of Polymorph I of salmeterol xinafoate, as prepared in Example 2.

5

Figure 7 is an X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) pattern of Polymorph I of salmeterol xinafoate, as prepared in Example 2.

10 Figure 8 is a DSC profile of Polymorph II of salmeterol xinafoate, as prepared in Example 2.

Figure 9 is an expanded XRD pattern of Polymorph II of salmeterol xinafoate, as prepared in Example 2.

15

Figures 10 to 13 are DSC profiles and XRD patterns showing a mixed phase status of Polymorph I and II of salmeterol xinafoate, obtained by varying the operating conditions in Example 2.

20

Figures 14 to 18 are scanning electron microscopy (SEM) photographs of salmeterol xinafoate, as prepared in Example 3.

25 Figures 19 to 21 are SEM photographs of salmeterol xinafoate, as prepared in Example 4.

Figure 22 is a DSC profile of salmeterol xinafoate deposited onto silicon dioxide fumed particles, as prepared in Example 5.

30

Figure 23 is a DSC profile of salmeterol xinafoate, as prepared in Example 5, for comparison.

Figure 24 is an XRD pattern of salmeterol xinafoate deposited onto silicon dioxide fumed particles, as prepared in Example 5.

- 5 Figure 25 is an XRD pattern of salmeterol xinafoate, as prepared in Example 5, for comparison.

Figure 26 is a longitudinal cross-section through a particle formation vessel for use in apparatus
10 according to the first aspect of the present invention.

Figures 27A-F show the components of the vessel of Figure 26.

15

Figures 28 and 29 are SEM photographs of salmeterol xinafoate, prepared according to Example 6.

Figure 30 is an XRD pattern for the salmeterol
20 xinafoate prepared according to Example 6.

Figures 31-33 are graphs showing the effects of operating conditions on product particle size, when carrying out a method in accordance with the
25 invention.

Figure 34 is an XRD pattern for salmeterol xinafoate prepared according to Example 8.

30 Figures 35 and 36 are XRD patterns for matrices of salmeterol xinafoate and hydroxypropylcellulose prepared according to Example 10.

Figures 37 and 38 are HPLC chromatograms for pure salmeterol xinafoate and pure salicylic acid respectively, as used in Example 13.

- 5 Figure 39 is a HPLC chromatogram for the sample of salmeterol xinafoate and salicylic acid used in Example 13.

Figure 40 is a HPLC chromatogram for the product
10 prepared according to Example 13.

Figure 41 is an SEM micrograph of lactose prepared according to Example 14, at 270 bar and 70°C.

- 15 Figure 42 is an XRD pattern for the sample shown in Figure 41.

Figure 43 is an SEM micrograph of lactose prepared according to Example 14, at 150 bar and 50°C.

20

Figure 44 is an XRD pattern for the sample shown in Figure 43.

- Figures 45 and 46 are XRD patterns for matrices of
25 salmeterol xinafoate and hydroxypropylcellulose prepared according to Example 16.

Figures 47 and 48 are SEM photographs of salmeterol xinafoate produced according to Example 17.

30

There follows a detailed description of preferred embodiments of the present invention with reference to

Figures 1-4. Figures 1 and 2 are simplified diagrammatic flow sheets of apparatus according to the present invention, and Figures 3A, 3B and 4 show nozzles which may be used therein.

5

Referring firstly to Figure 1, the apparatus shown includes a particle formation vessel 6. This is typically a standard reaction vessel, for instance of the type available from Keystone Scientific Inc., of an appropriate capacity for the particular use to which it is to be put. The temperature and pressure of the vessel are maintained at a constant desired level, by means of an oven 7 and back-pressure regulator 8, respectively.

15

In use, the system is initially pressurised and stable working conditions are met. A suitable gas, for example, carbon dioxide, is fed from source 1 via conduit 11 to a cooler 2, to ensure liquification, and is fed by conduit 12 to a pump 4. From there it is fed by conduit 13 to the vessel 6 via a nozzle 20. A solution or dispersion of a solid of interest, for example, salmeterol xinafoate, in a suitable vehicle, for example methanol, is drawn from source 5 by a conduit 14 to a pump 3 and is fed by conduit 15 to the vessel 6 via nozzle 20.

The nozzle 20 may be as shown in either Figure 3 (A and B) or Figure 4. That shown in Figure 3 comprises coaxial inner and outer tubes 30 and 40, respectively. These define an inner passage 31 and an outer passage 41. The tubes 30 and 40 have conically tapering end portions 32 and 42, respectively. The tips of the end

30

portions 32 and 42 define respective orifices 33 and 43, with the orifice 43 being a short distance downstream of the orifice 33. As indicated in Figure 3B, the angle of taper of the end portion 42 is about 30° in this (non-limiting) example.

The alternative nozzle illustrated in Figure 4 comprises three coaxial tubes 50, 60 and 70 which define an inner passage 51, an intermediate passage 61 and an outer passage 71 respectively. Tubes 60 and 70 have conically tapering end portions 62 and 72, the angle of taper of the end portion 72 being about 30° in this example.

- 15 The nozzle of Figure 4 allows three fluids to be introduced into the vessel 6 at the same time, leading to greater versatility in use of the apparatus. For instance, it is possible to add through one of the three passages a desired carrier or other additive intended to form part of, or be mixed with, the final particulate product. The additive is then dispersed simultaneously with the substance of primary interest. Also, in situ reactions may be carried out immediately prior to dispersion by the supercritical fluid, by introducing two or more reactants in two separate vehicles through two of the nozzle passages, the reaction occurring at the passage outlets either immediately prior to, or on, dispersion.
- 30 Alternatively, the nozzle of Figure 4 may be used to introduce a flow of the vehicle (passage 61) sandwiched between an inner and an outer flow of the supercritical fluid (passages 51 and 71). This leads

to improved dispersion of the vehicle, and hence to greater control over, and uniformity of, particle size in the final product; indeed it makes possible the formation of finer products than may be achieved using a two-passage nozzle.

In the nozzle shown, inner tube 50 has an internal diameter of 0.25mm; intermediate tube 60 has an internal diameter of 0.53mm; and outer tube 70 has an internal diameter of 0.8mm and an outside diameter of 1.5mm. The tip opening (73) has an internal diameter of 0.2mm. The tubes are all made of stainless steel.

However, the nozzle may be made of any appropriate material and have any suitable dimensions. For instance, the internal diameters may be in the ranges 0.05 - 0.35mm (inner); 0.25 - 0.65mm (intermediate); and 0.65 - 0.95mm (outer), preferably between 0.1 and 0.3mm (inner); 0.3 and 0.6mm (intermediate); and 0.7 and 0.9 mm (outer). The tip opening is likely to have an internal diameter in the range 0.1 - 0.3 mm, preferably between 0.18 and 0.25 mm.

In the apparatus of Figure 1, the supercritical fluid is fed under pressure (at a high flow rate when compared with the flow rate of the vehicle) through for example the inner nozzle passage 31 of the nozzle shown in Figure 3, and the solution or suspension of the solid of interest in a vehicle (hereinafter referred to as the "liquid") is simultaneously fed under pressure through the outer passage 41. It is believed that the high velocity supercritical fluid emerging from the orifice 33 causes the liquid

emerging from the end of the outer passage 41 to be broken up into droplets from which the vehicle is substantially simultaneously extracted by the supercritical fluid to result in the formation of particles of the solid previously held in the vehicle. It is to be understood, however, that although it is believed that this is what occurs, we do not wish to be bound by this theoretical explanation, and the actual physical processes occurring may not be precisely as just indicated.

Also, although a configuration has been described in which the supercritical fluid passes through the inner passage 31 and the vehicle passes through the outer passage 41, the configuration may be reversed, with the supercritical fluid in the outer passage 41 and the vehicle in the inner passage 31. Similarly, in the nozzle of Figure 4, any one of the three passages may be used to carry any one of a number of desired fluids, as appropriate.

The nozzle 20 ensures dispersion of the vehicle containing the solid of interest by the shearing action of the high velocity supercritical fluid, and also thorough mixing of the dispersed vehicle with the supercritical fluid which simultaneously extracts the vehicle from the dispersed liquid, resulting in substantially immediate particle formation of the solid of interest. Because the supercritical fluid and vehicle are introduced coaxially, and dispersion occurs substantially simultaneously with vehicle extraction, a very high degree of control is possible of the conditions (e.g. pressure, temperature and flow

rate) affecting particle formation, at the exact time when it occurs.

The particles formed are retained in the particle formation vessel by collecting means 21. The resultant supercritical solution is fed by conduit 16 to a back-pressure regulator 8 and is then fed by conduit 17 to a separation vessel 9 where it expands to cause the supercritical fluid to separate as a gas from the liquid vehicle. The gas may be fed by conduit 18 to a tank 10 and returned by conduit 19 to the cooler 2. The vehicle may also be collected for subsequent re-use. Means, not shown, may be provided to smooth the flow pulse of fluids produced by pumps 3 and 4, so as to eliminate, or at least reduce, any flow pulsations.

When sufficient particle formation has occurred in the vessel 6, it is flushed through with clean, dry supercritical fluid, so as to ensure removal of any residual vehicle. The vessel can then be depressurised and the particulate product removed.

The alternative apparatuses shown schematically in Figures 2A and 2B are for use in continuous particle formation. That shown in Figure 2A includes two particle formation vessels 6a and 6b, each of the type shown in Figure 1 and each including an inlet nozzle 20 and a particle collecting means (such as a filter) 21. Oven 7 serves both vessels.

In the apparatus of Figure 2A, valve A controls the supply of the supercritical fluid and the vehicle

(containing the substance of interest) to the two vessels 6a and 6b, and one-way valves E and F control the outlets from the two vessels to the back-pressure regulator 8. Valve D controls the supply of the vehicle to valve A. Valves B and C are needle valves, and items 80 and 81 are vents.

The apparatus may be "continuously" operated as follows. Valve A is firstly set to supply fluids to vessel 6a, in which particle formation is allowed to occur, as described in connection with Figure 1. Valve E is set so that the resultant supercritical solution may drain from vessel 6a to the back-pressure regulator 8 for subsequent recycling.

When sufficient particle formation has occurred, valve D is closed to stop the flow of vehicle, whilst the supercritical fluid continues to flow through vessel 6a to dry (flush) the product. Valve A is then set to supply fluids to the empty vessel 6b, and valve D reopened, whilst valve B is opened so as slowly to depressurise vessel 6a. One-way valve E eliminates any chance of a back-flow from vessel 6b or of disruption of the particle formation process now occurring in vessel 6b. Vessel 6a is removed for collection of the product, and then refitted and repressurised ready for re-use. Supercritical solution drains from vessel 6b via valve F, which is set appropriately.

Once particle formation in vessel 6b is complete, the valves are set back to allow it to continue in vessel 6a, whilst 6b is flushed and emptied. In this way,

26

particle formation in the apparatus can continue uninterrupted.

The apparatus shown in Figure 2B includes only one
5 particle formation vessel 6, which does not contain
any particle collecting means, and two particle
collection vessels 25a and 25b downstream of vessel 6.
The supercritical fluid carries the formed particles
to the collection vessels 25a and 25b.

10

The apparatus also includes an inlet nozzle 20, two
vents 26, a back pressure regulator 27, an oven 7 and
valves A - H. Supercritical fluid and solution
(vehicle) are fed to the nozzle 20 where shown.

15

The apparatus might be used as follows. Initially,
(valves C,D,E and F closed) the system is pressurised
and stable working conditions are met; valves B and H
are then closed, driving the flow of supercritical
20 fluid through valve A only. The vehicle and substance
of interest are introduced into vessel 6 and the
particles formed are transported by the supercritical
fluid via valve A to collection vessel 25a which
contains a particle retention device. The retention
25 device is placed at the outlet of the vessel to ensure
maximum collection volume. The solid-free
supercritical solution (the supercritical fluid and
the vehicle) flows across valve G to the back pressure
regulator 27. On emerging from the back pressure
30 regulator the supercritical solution expands into a
large pressure resistant vessel (not shown), where the
vehicle separates from the gas and both can be
recycled.

When the collection vessel 25a is full, switching takes place, closing valves A and G and simultaneously opening valves B and H. This allows the flow of the supercritical solution, emerging from vessel 6, into
5 the second collection vessel 25b. Valves C and G are opened after flow switching to ensure a high flow of supercritical fluid to flush the full collection vessel 25a, i.e. the supercritical solution volume is replaced by a supercritical fluid volume. It is
10 estimated that 1-2 times the volume of the collection vessel, of the supercritical fluid, ensures a dry powder. The flushing time is generally short owing to the fact that the particles are occupying the volume of the collection vessel. After flushing, valves C
15 and G are closed and valve F (a needle valve) is slowly opened to depressurise the full collection vessel 25a. Since the particulate product takes up the vessel volume only a small amount of supercritical fluid is discharged, mainly the internal volume of the
20 fittings involved.

The full collection vessel 25a is removed and the dry powder collected. After refitting and repressurising via valve C, the vessel is ready for re-use as soon as
25 the second collection vessel 25b, which has meantime been collecting product from vessel 6, is full.

The benefits of using the apparatus of Figure 2B include:

30

1. The elimination of depressurising and pressurising steps of the reaction vessel every time product is collected. This could mean

considerable reductions in the amounts of fluids being discharged, in particular when using a large volume particle formation vessel (scaling up) or expensive high purity gases.

5

2. Significant time saving during the flushing (drying) procedure. In a batch particle formation process only a rather small volume of the reaction vessel is occupied by the product and the remaining volume (where dispersion takes place) is taken up by the supercritical solution. This mixture will eventually be replaced by at least the same volume of the supercritical fluid in the flushing procedure, which can therefore take a long time when scaled up.

10

15

3. The environment and workers are less exposed to the products during the recovery step. In some cases it is difficult to collect products directly from a large reaction vessel due to handling inconvenience or because the products of interest are light, oxygen or humidity sensitive which might affect their characteristics or purity.

20

25

It is to be understood that the apparatuses of both Figures 2A and 2B are within the scope of the present invention, and that they may both be used to carry out the method of the invention.

30

The invention will now be further illustrated by the following non-limiting examples.

Examples 1-5 (Introduction)

Examples 1-8 and 17 relate to the preparation of the compound 4-hydroxy- α^1 -[[[6-(4-phenylbutoxy)hexyl]amino]methyl]-1,3-benzenedimethanol (salmeterol), 1-hydroxy-2-naphthalenecarboxylate (xinafoate) using a method and apparatus according to the present invention. Salmeterol xinafoate is a pharmaceutical generally delivered by inhalation methods, which needs to be prepared in a crystalline form. The present invention, as illustrated below, may be used to prepare the pharmaceutical in an easily handled and easily fluidised crystalline form, with a controlled particle size and shape, with extremely high purity and in a particular desired polymorphic form.

Conventionally crystallised salmeterol xinafoate, even after micronisation (fluid milling), exists in a form with poor flow characteristics, for example it is cohesive and statically charged, which results in difficulties in handling the drug substance in pharmaceutical formulation processes.

In contrast, the present invention may be used to prepare salmeterol xinafoate in a form with a dynamic bulk density of less than 0.1 g.cm^{-3} , for instance in the range between 0.01 and 0.1 g.cm^{-3} , in particular between 0.01 and 0.075 g.cm^{-3} .

The dynamic bulk density (W) is indicative of a substance's fluidisability and is defined as:

$$W = \frac{(P-A)C}{100} + A$$

30

where P is the packed bulk density (g.cm^{-3}), A is the aerated bulk density (g.cm^{-3}) and C is the compressibility (%) where C is calculated by the equation:

5
$$C = \frac{P-A}{P} \times 100$$

Clearly, therefore, a low figure for W corresponds to
10 a high degree of fluidisability.

Thus, when compared against conventionally crystallised salmeterol xinafoate, both before and after micronisation, salmeterol xinafoate prepared
15 using the present invention exhibits a significantly lower dynamic bulk density than the conventionally crystallised salmeterol xinafoate (see Table 2 in Example 1 below).

20 It will be appreciated that in the case of an inhaled pharmaceutical, such as salmeterol xinafoate, it is particularly desirable to produce a drug substance which is readily fluidisable, thereby potentially improving its inhalation properties.

25 The salmeterol xinafoate prepared using the present invention is also observed to have improved handling and fluidising characteristics compared with conventionally crystallised salmeterol xinafoate.
30 Furthermore, its particle size and shape can be readily controlled, as illustrated by the electron-micrographs accompanying the examples.

It has also been found that conventionally
35 crystallised salmeterol xinafoate, when studied by

differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), shows a transition between two forms (hereinafter "Polymorph I" and "Polymorph II") occurring between 120 and 140°C. A DSC profile for conventionally crystallised salmeterol xinafoate showing the characteristic two peaks for Polymorphs I and II is shown in Figure 5.

However, using the present invention, and as described below, salmeterol xinafoate may be prepared in the form of pure Polymorph I, characterised by a single endotherm at about 123.5°C recorded by DSC - see Figure 6 and Example 2. Similarly, it may be prepared in the form of pure Polymorph II, characterised by a single endotherm at about 135.8°C recorded by DSC - see Figure 8 and Example 2. Mixtures of the two polymorphs, in controlled proportions, were also achieved in Example 2.

The prepared polymorphs are also stable, meaning that there is no transition from one polymorph to another observed under the DSC conditions.

Examples 1-5, illustrating the preparation of such forms of salmeterol xinafoate and their physical properties, were carried out using apparatus substantially the same as that illustrated in Figures 1-4, using a 32 ml particle formation vessel and a two-passage coaxial nozzle having the following dimensions:

	outer diameter	inner diameter
outer tube:	1.58mm	0.75mm
inner tube:	0.63mm	0.20mm

The tip orifice (43 in Figure 3B) was 0.32mm in diameter, and both the inner and outer tubes were made of stainless steel.

5 Example 1

Conventionally crystallised salmeterol xinafoate, both before and after micronisation, was compared against salmeterol xinafoate prepared using the method of the present invention, as described above. For sample 1,
10 the conditions used were a 0.63% w/v solution of salmeterol xinafoate in acetone, 300 bar and 45°C. For sample 2, the conditions were a 0.50% w/v solution of salmeterol xinafoate in acetone, 100 bar and 55°C. In each case, the solution flow rate was 0.4 ml/min,
15 and supercritical CO₂ was co-introduced into the particle formation vessel at a flow rate of 9 ml/min.

The dynamic bulk densities for all the samples are shown below in Table 2:

Table 2

	Sample	Dynamic Bulk Density W (g.cm ⁻³)
5	conventionally crystallised salmeterol xinafoate (non- micronised)	0.312
	conventionally crystallised salmeterol xinafoate (micronised)	0.137
10	salmeterol xinafoate prepared using the present invention (sample 1)	0.033
15	salmeterol xinafoate prepared using the present invention (sample 2)	0.059

(The conventionally crystallised salmeterol xinafoate was prepared using the methodology described in International Patent Specification No. WO 92/09557.)

20

Example 2Control of Formation of the Polymorphs of Salmeterol Xinafoate

A solution of salmeterol xinafoate in methanol (0.6% w/v) was co-introduced into the particle formation vessel with CO₂ at 300 bar and 45°C via a coaxial nozzle. A dry, easily handlable powder without significant static charge was formed. The product was characterised by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and by X-ray powder diffraction (XRD), and data are shown in Figures 6 and 7. A highly crystalline product with well defined melting point (peak heat flow = 123.5°C) was obtained. Major intensities in the XRD pattern were observed at 4.2, 17.3 and 24.5

degrees 2 theta. This material was defined as Polymorph I.

In another experiment, a solution of salmeterol xinafoate in acetone (0.6% w/v) was co-introduced into the particle formation vessel with CO₂ at 250 bar and 90°C. A dry, easily handlable powder without significant static charge was formed. The data from DSC and XRD are shown in Figures 8 and 9. A second polymorph was obtained, defined as Polymorph II. This form was crystalline with a well defined melting point (peak heat flow = 135.8°C). A different XRD pattern from Polymorph I was obtained with a new major intensity at 2.9 degrees 2 theta. The change in working conditions led to the formation of a pure, higher melting point phase (Polymorph II) which had previously only been observed, in prior known methods of preparing salmeterol xinafoate, after heating Polymorph I at temperatures which caused heat induced transition.

Controlled formation of mixtures of Polymorph I and Polymorph II was also achieved by varying the working conditions. DSC and XRD data (see Figures 10 to 13) confirm the mixed phase status of these products with increasing Polymorph II component as the working temperature was increased.

Example 3

30 Control of Particle Size and Size Distribution

A solution of salmeterol xinafoate in acetone (0.6% w/v) was co-introduced into the particle formation vessel with CO₂ at 200 bar and 55°C. A series of

products was obtained by changing the flow rate ratio of salmeterol xinafoate solution/supercritical CO₂, where the flow rate ratio is defined as:

$$\frac{\text{(flow rate of vehicle containing the solute)}}{\text{(flow rate of supercritical fluid)}}$$

- 10 The flow ratio was changed between 0.01 and 0.07, with a flow rate of 9ml/min for the supercritical CO₂.

The resultant dry, easily handleable products without significant static charge were examined by scanning
15 electron microscopy (SEM) and by laser diffraction (Malvern Mastersizer E) for particle size analysis (see Figures 14 to 17). It was found that by decreasing the flow rate ratio of salmeterol xinafoate solution/ supercritical CO₂, finer particles could be
20 obtained (see Figures 14 and 15) than for higher fluid flow rate ratios (see Figures 16 and 17). The particle size analysis data is shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3

		Mean Particle Size (μm)	%<5μm	%<10μm	Uni- formity Index
5	Conventionally crystallised salmeterol xinafoate (micronised)	1-3	Typi- cally >90	Typi- cally >95	13.1
10	Salmeterol xinafoate prepared using the present invention (sample 1)	3.85	66.0	94.5	10.2
15	Salmeterol xinafoate prepared using the present invention (sample 2)	18.84	5.7	16.1	19.2
20					

The uniformity index is defined as:

$$100 \times \frac{[\text{particle size at 10\% cumulative undersize}]}{[\text{particle size at 90\% cumulative undersize}]}$$

In another experiment, a solution of salmeterol xinafoate in isopropanol (0.2% w/v) was co-introduced into the particle formation vessel with CO₂ at 150 bar and 60°C. The dry, easily handleable product without significant static charge was examined by SEM (see Figure 18) and found to be composed of needle shaped particles with a maximum particle dimension of up to 300 microns.

Thus, by controlling and changing the working conditions of the particle formation process of the present invention, salmeterol xinafoate products

composed of particles with different particle sizes and size distributions were produced.

Example 4

5 Control of Particle Shape

A solution of salmeterol xinafoate in 96% ethanol (0.8% w/v) was co-introduced into the particle formation vessel with CO₂ at 300 bar and either 50°C or 60°C. The dry, easily handlable products without
10 significant static charge were examined by SEM. The product obtained at 50°C was composed of blade-like shaped particles with reduced elongation (see Figure 19) compared with the acicular, needle shaped particles produced at 60°C (see Figure 20).

15

In another experiment, a solution of salmeterol xinafoate in acetone (0.6% w/v) was co-introduced into the particle formation vessel with CO₂ at 200 bar and 50°C. The dry, easily handlable product without
20 significant static charge was examined by SEM (see Figure 21) and the particles were found to be plate-like microcrystalline accretions.

Thus by controlling the working conditions of the
25 particle formation process, salmeterol xinafoate products having different particle shapes may be produced.

Example 5

30 Formation of Particles with Salmeterol Xinafoate Deposited onto a Solid Substrate

A solution of salmeterol xinafoate in methanol (0.6% w/v), also containing a dispersion of silicon dioxide

fumed B.P. (0.06% w/v), was co-introduced with CO₂ at 300 bar and 45°C into the particle formation vessel. A second methanol solution, as above but without dispersed silicon dioxide fumed B.P., was similarly co-introduced into the particle formation vessel under equivalent working conditions. The resultant dry, easily handlable powdered products without significant static charge were examined by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) (see Figures 22 and 23) and X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) (see Figures 24 and 25). The DSC profile for the sample with salmeterol xinafoate deposited onto the silicon dioxide fumed particles (Figure 22) showed a wider melting endotherm with a lower peak heat flow temperature than that for the salmeterol xinafoate sample without silicon dioxide fumed, prepared under equivalent conditions (Figure 23). The XRD pattern for the sample with salmeterol xinafoate deposited onto the silicon dioxide fumed particles (Figure 24) exhibited reduced crystallinity, as indicated by the reduction in measured intensity values, compared to that for the salmeterol xinafoate sample without silicon dioxide fumed prepared under equivalent conditions (Figure 25).

These data indicate the deposition of salmeterol xinafoate onto silicon dioxide particle substrates, using the method of the present invention, with changes in the degree of crystallinity of salmeterol xinafoate, compared with samples of salmeterol xinafoate prepared under equivalent working conditions without silicon dioxide particles as a solid substrate. The example illustrates how the invention may be used to prepare multi-component particulate

products, in this case containing a substance of interest on a carrier substrate.

Example 6

5 Use of Larger Scale Apparatus

Figures 26 and 27 A - F show the construction of a relatively large-scale particle formation vessel 90 which may be used in apparatus according to the present invention. The vessel includes an inner
10 reaction chamber 91 and vessel wall 92 and a screw-threaded end cap 93 engageable with the upper end of wall 92. A lid 94 has a central opening 95 for a nozzle assembly and a peripheral opening 96 for an outlet, which will contain a particle retaining device
15 (e.g. a filter).

In the Figure 27, A - C show the main vessel with its outer wall 92; D shows the end cap 93; E shows the lid 94 and F an O-ring seal 97 used to seal the upper end
20 of the reaction chamber 91. Dimensions in mm are shown for the various components.

Vessel 90 was used with a two-passage nozzle to carry out the method of the present invention to produce
25 salmeterol xinafoate. Two SEM photographs (Figures 28 and 29) and an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (Figure 30) are provided for the sample obtained. Operating conditions were a 1.25% w/v solution of salmeterol xinafoate in acetone, at 100 bar and 60°C.

30

Clearly, the present invention may be carried out using relatively large-scale apparatus and still be effective in the controlled formation of particle

products.

Example 7

Effect of Operating Conditions on Particle Size

- 5 The invention was carried out in a similar manner to that described in Examples 1 - 5, using a particle formation vessel of 50 ml capacity and a two-passage nozzle, in order to produce particles of salmeterol xinafoate. The effects of changing temperature,
10 pressure and supercritical fluid flow rate, on the mean size of the product particles, were investigated. The results are shown in Figures 31 - 33.

Figure 31 is a graph of mean particle size diameter
15 (microns), measured using the Malvern sizing technique, versus temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the particle formation vessel. The salmeterol xinafoate was precipitated at 300 bar from acetone. The quoted flow rates represent acetone/salmeterol solution flow rates
20 at a constant CO_2 flow of 9 ml/min.

Figure 32 shows the effect of vessel pressure on
particle size at four different temperatures. Flow
rates were 0.1 ml/min for the acetone solution and
25 9 ml/min for the CO_2 .

Figure 33 shows a graph of CO_2 ("SF") flow rate versus
particle size, the salmeterol xinafoate being
precipitated from acetone at an acetone/salmeterol
30 solution flow rate of 0.3 ml/min and a 1.25% w/v
concentration. The operating temperature was 60°C ,
the pressure 120 bar.

Example 8Use of Three-Passage Nozzle

The above examples were all carried out using apparatus similar to that shown in Figure 1, and a two-passage inlet nozzle of the type shown in Figures 3A and 3B. In contrast, the present example was carried out using a three-passage inlet nozzle of the type shown in Figure 4, having the following dimensions:

10

	<u>External</u> <u>diameter</u>	<u>Internal</u> <u>diameter</u>
Outer tube 70	1.54 mm	0.75 mm
15 Intermediate tube 60	0.70 mm	0.35 mm
Inner tube 50	0.30 mm	0.15 mm
Nozzle opening: 0.22 mm internal diameter.		

All tubes of the nozzle were made of stainless steel.

20 The particle formation vessel used had a capacity of 32 ml.

A sample of salmeterol xinafoate was prepared from a 0.5% w/v acetone solution at 200 bar and 50°C, using
25 an acetone/salmeterol solution flow rate of 0.2 ml/min through the intermediate nozzle passage, and a CO₂ flow rate through the inner and outer nozzle passages of 5 ml/min. Figure 34 shows X-ray data for the sample obtained.

30

Other samples have been prepared using the same three-passage nozzle.

Example 9Preparation of Particulate Polystyrene

This example illustrates the use of the present invention to prepare particulate samples of polymers.

5

A polystyrene powder (molecular weight 280,000, Aldrich Chemicals) was dissolved in toluene to prepare a 0.18% w/v solution. Apparatus similar to that shown in Figure 1, using a two-passage nozzle and a 50 ml particle formation vessel, was operated at 100 bar and 40°C using CO₂ at a flow rate of 7 ml/min and a toluene/polystyrene solution flow rate of 0.2 ml/min. A fine, white powder was obtained as a product.

15 A similar product was obtained using a second polystyrene powder (molecular weight 450,000, Aldrich Chemicals) as the starting material.

Example 10

20 Preparation of a Salmeterol Xinafoate and Polymer Matrix

An acetone solution containing 0.45% w/v of salmeterol xinafoate and 0.05% w/v hydroxypropylcellulose (Klucel SL) was prepared and fed into apparatus similar to that shown in Figure 1, using a two-passage nozzle and a 50 ml particle formation vessel. The operating conditions were 120 bar and 60°C, with flow rates of 0.4 ml/min for the salmeterol/polymer solution and 9 ml/min for the supercritical CO₂. A fine, white powder containing 10% w/w hydroxypropylcellulose in salmeterol xinafoate was obtained as a product.

A product of similar appearance, but containing 20%

w/w hydroxypropylcellulose, was also prepared from a second solution, using the same operating conditions as for the first product.

- 5 Figures 35 and 36 are X-ray powder diffraction patterns for the first and second samples respectively. Increasing disturbance of the crystalline salmeterol xinafoate can be seen with increasing hydroxypropylcellulose content, confirming
10 the inclusion of the polymer matrix material into the sample.

This example thus illustrates how the present invention may be used to prepare multi-component
15 particles, in this case of a pharmaceutical with a polymer matrix. The incorporated second component may be a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier such as a polymer (eg. starch or hydroxypropylcellulose), silicon dioxide, sorbitol, mannitol or lactose. It
20 may be used to modify the dissolution performance or other properties of a drug or similar substance.

Example 11

Preparation of Cobaltous Nitrate

- 25 This example demonstrates the use of the present invention to prepare particulate inorganic, as well as organic, products. This suggests the usefulness of the invention in preparing, for example, dyestuffs, explosives, photographic materials and other inorganic
30 products where improved control over particle properties may be required.

A 0.25% w/v solution of cobaltous nitrate

(Co(NO₃)₂·6H₂O) (BDH Chemicals) in acetone was prepared and fed to a 50 ml particle formation apparatus similar to that shown in Figure 1, using a two-passa⁵ge nozzle. The operating conditions were 100 bar and 35°C, a solution flow rate of 0.2 ml/min through the intermediate nozzle passage and a supercritical CO₂ flow rate through the outer and inner nozzle passages of 9 ml/min. The product obtained was a free-flowing pink powder.

10

Example 12

Preparation of Nickel Chloride Hexahydrate

This example again illustrates the preparation of an inorganic compound using the method of the invention.

15

A 0.85% w/v solution of nickel chloride hexahydrate, NiCl₂·6H₂O (Sigma Chemicals) in absolute ethanol was introduced into a 32 ml particle formation vessel using a three-passa²⁰ge nozzle. The operating conditions were 100 bar and 60°C, a solution flow rate of 0.3 ml/min in the intermediate nozzle passage and a supercritical CO₂ flow rate (in the inner and outer nozzle passages) of 6.5 ml/min. The product collected was a very fine, free flowing powder.

25

Example 13

Enhancement of Purity of a Particulate Product

This example shows how the method of the invention may be used to enhance the purity of a particulate³⁰ product, on precipitation of the product from a solution containing impurities.

0.2022 g of salmeterol xinafoate was mixed with 0.0242

g of salicylic acid, analar grade (BDH Chemicals Ltd, UK) (the "impurity"), dissolved in 60 ml of absolute ethanol and fed to a 50 ml particle formation vessel through a two-passage nozzle. The operating
5 conditions were 200 bar and 50°C; a solution (10.69% w/w salicylic acid in salmeterol) flow rate of 0.3 ml/min; and a supercritical CO₂ flow rate of 9 ml/min.

The product, a white fluffy powder, was collected and
10 analysed using HPLC. The analysis was carried out utilising a Pye Unicam PU4015 HPLC system (Pye Unicam Ltd, UK), and a column 150 x 4.6 mm packed with 5 micron Spherisorb ODS2 (Jones Chromatography, UK). The mobile phase consisted of acetonitrile, 0.1M
15 aqueous ammonium acetate and 0.1M aqueous sodium dodecyl sulphate (52:24:24 v/v) and the pH was adjusted to 3.8 with glacial acetic acid. The flow rate of the mobile phase was 2.0 ml/min. The injection volume of the sample solutions prepared (5
20 mg/ml \pm 0.5 mg concentration) was 20 μ l and the UV detector was set at 278 nm and the integrator (Hewlett Packard HP3394A) at an attenuation of 8.

Figure 37 is an HPLC chromatogram for the pure
25 salmeterol xinafoate used in the experiment. Figure 38 is an HPLC chromatogram for the pure salicylic acid used. Figure 39 is an HPLC chromatogram for the salmeterol/salicylic acid solution fed into the particle formation vessel, and Figure 40 an HPLC
30 chromatogram for the product obtained through carrying out the method of the invention.

Figures 39 and 40 reveal a significant improvement,

following use of the method of the invention, in the purity of the salmeterol xinafoate, and an important reduction in the salicylic acid concentration from 10.69% w/w to less than 0.8% w/w. This confirms the ability of the technique provided by the invention to extract, selectively, one or more impurities from a sample and hence to enhance the purity of a desired particulate product.

10 Example 14

Preparation of Lactose

In this example, the method of the invention was used to prepare lactose, but using two vehicles instead of one. Lactose is a water-soluble sugar, but water would be unsuitable as the only vehicle because it is insoluble in, and hence could not be extracted into, supercritical CO₂. Instead, a solution of lactose in a relatively small amount of water and a relatively large amount of a second vehicle, methanol, which is both miscible with water and soluble in supercritical CO₂, was used. The solution was introduced with supercritical CO₂ through a three-passage nozzle. It is thought that the miscible water and methanol are extracted together into the supercritical CO₂, despite the insolubility of water in the supercritical fluid.

0.3 g of alpha-lactose monohydrate was dissolved in 2 ml de-ionised water, 98 ml of methanol was added to the aqueous solution and introduced into a 32 ml particle formation vessel through a three-passage nozzle. The operating conditions were 270 bar and 70°C, a solution flow rate (in the intermediate nozzle passage) of 0.5 ml/min and a supercritical CO₂ flow

rate (in the inner and outer passages) of 7.5 ml/min. The product (a fine white powder) was collected at the end of the experiment. An SEM micrograph and XRD pattern for the product are shown in Figures 41 and 42
5 respectively.

In another similar experiment, a 0.5% w/v solution of alpha-lactose monohydrate in methanol:water (95:5 v/v) was prepared and delivered to a 50 ml high pressure
10 particle formation vessel via a two-passage nozzle. The working conditions were 150 bar and 50°C, with a flow rate of 0.7 ml/min for the solution and 9 ml/min for the supercritical CO₂. The collected product was a free flowing, fine white powder. Figures 43 and 44
15 show an SEM micrograph and XRD pattern respectively for this product.

The SEM micrographs reveal a marked difference in the shape of the lactose particles prepared under the
20 different operating conditions. The XRD patterns indicate the crystalline nature of the products.

Lactose is commonly used as a carrier for pharmaceuticals, in particular for drugs to be
25 delivered by inhalation methods. It is thus extremely useful to be able to use the method of the present invention to prepare lactose particles in a controlled manner, despite the difficulty of dissolving lactose in organic solvents.

30

Example 15

Preparation of Protein Particles

In this example, the method of the invention was used

to prepare the water-soluble protein R-TEM beta-lactamase, again using two vehicles but in a different manner. An aqueous protein solution was co-introduced into a particle formation vessel with a second
5 vehicle, ethanol, which is both miscible with water and soluble in supercritical CO₂. The two fluids were introduced, with the supercritical CO₂, through a three-passage nozzle, in such a way that contact between the aqueous solution and the ethanol,
10 dispersion of the solution and the ethanol and extraction of the water and the ethanol all occurred substantially simultaneously. It is thought that the aqueous solution and the ethanol "mixed" on contact, and that the water and ethanol were then extracted
15 together into the supercritical CO₂, despite the insolubility of water in the supercritical fluid.

A 0.25% w/v solution of R-TEM beta-lactamase (kindly provided by the Centre for Applied Microbiology,
20 Porton Down, Salisbury SP4 0JG, batch number 1TEM1L88) in de-ionised water was fed to a 32 ml particle formation vessel via the inner passage of a three-passage nozzle, at a flow rate of 0.04 ml/min. Absolute ethanol was co-introduced through the
25 intermediate nozzle passage at a rate of 0.4 ml/min and supercritical CO₂ through the outer passage at a rate of 8 ml/min.

Here, the use of a three-passage nozzle allowed the
30 aqueous protein solution to be mixed with the ethanol immediately prior to dispersion of the two vehicles by the supercritical fluid. The contact time between the aqueous and the organic fluids was so short that the

risk of protein unfolding or denaturing was minimal.

The particulate product formed retained substantial enzymatic activity when tested colorimetrically using
5 the chromogenic cephalosporin Nitrocefin (Oxoid, Unipath Limited, Basingstoke, Hampshire, England) and the assay method of O'Callaghan [O'Callaghan, C.H., Morris, A., Kirby, S. and Shingler, A.H., Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy Vol. 1, pp 283-
10 288 (1972)]. This illustrates the use of the method and apparatus of the invention in preparing particulate protein products in a controlled manner, even where the proteins are insoluble in organic solvents.

15

Example 16

Preparation of a Salmeterol Xinafoate and Polymer Matrix (Alternative Method)

A similar experiment to Example 10 was carried out,
20 but using a three-passage nozzle to co-introduce separate solutions of the salmeterol xinafoate and hydroxypropylcellulose, so as to allow mixing of the two components immediately prior to particle formation.

25

Two separate solutions in acetone were prepared: hydroxypropylcellulose (Klucel SL) at 0.05% w/v and salmeterol xinafoate at 0.45% w/v. These were co-introduced with supercritical CO₂ into a 32 ml
30 particle formation vessel. The working conditions were 120 bar and 60°C. The flow rates were 9 ml/min for the CO₂ (inner nozzle passage); 0.2 ml/min for the polymer solution (intermediate passage); and 0.2

ml/min for the salmeterol solution (outer passage).

This use of the three-passage nozzle allows the two reactants (drug and polymer) to be rapidly mixed in situ prior to their dispersion by the supercritical fluid.

A white fluffy powder was obtained as a product. A product of similar appearance was obtained using a 0.1% w/v solution of hydroxypropylcellulose and a 0.4% w/v solution of salmeterol xinafoate. Figures 45 and 46 are XRD patterns for the first and second products respectively. Increasing disturbance of the crystalline salmeterol xinafoate can be seen with increasing polymer content, confirming the inclusion of the polymer matrix material into the product.

The XRD patterns are comparable to those obtained in Example 10. This supports the belief that rapid mixing of the two materials takes place in situ, before dispersion by the supercritical fluid, when using the three-passage nozzle in this way.

Example 17

25 Reproducibility of the Invention

Two different solutions of salmeterol xinafoate in acetone (0.6% w/v) were made. Each solution was co-introduced with CO₂ at 300 bar and 35°C via a coaxial nozzle into apparatus of the type shown in Figure 1, on two different days. The flow rates used were 0.2 ml/min for the salmeterol solution and 6 ml/min for the supercritical CO₂. The crystallised salmeterol xinafoate provided from each solution was examined for

particle size, size distribution, crystal shape and twin impinger performance.

a) Particle size and distribution

5 The particle size and distribution was determined by laser diffraction (Malvern Mastersizer), see Table 5.

10 Table 5

	Mean Particle Size (Microns)	%<5 microns	%<10 microns	Uniformity Index
SSample A	7.2	31.6	67.8	9
15 SSample B	7.7	28.3	64.5	9

b) Crystal shape

20 The crystal shape was examined by SEM, see Figures 47 and 48.

c) Twin Impinger Performance

25 The particle size distribution of the salmeterol xinafoate may be measured using conventional techniques, for example by laser diffraction or by the "Twin Impinger" analytical process. As used herein reference to the "Twin Impinger" assay means "Determination of the deposition of
30 the emitted dose in pressurised inhalations using apparatus A", as defined in British Pharmacopoeia 1988, pages A202-207, Appendix XVII C, as applied

to a dry powder inhalation formulation. Such techniques enable the "respirable fraction" of the particulate substance to be calculated. As used herein reference to "respirable fraction" means the amount of active ingredient collected in the lower impingement chamber per actuation expressed as a percentage of the total amount of active ingredient delivered per actuation using the twin impinger method described above.

In this experiment, a small quantity of drug was filled into each blister of a 4-blister dry powder pack (Rotadisk™). The contents of each blister were emptied, via a dry powder inhaler device (Diskhaler™), into the Twin Impinger apparatus set to an airflow rate of 60 litres per minute. Each stage of the Twin Impinger apparatus contained a quantity of dissolving agent, methanol (stage 1, 7ml and stage 2, 30ml). The blister and inhaler device were washed with methanol and the resultant solution made up to 50ml. The stage 1 of the Twin Impinger apparatus was washed with methanol and the resultant solution made up to 100ml. The stage 2 of the Twin Impinger apparatus was washed with methanol and the resultant solution made up to 100ml. The solutions were diluted by 10:1 with methanol. The diluted solutions were assayed by UV spectrophotometry and the quantity of drug delivered to each stage of the Twin Impinger apparatus was calculated. The results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6

	Sample	Drug Deposition as a % of Total Drug Recovered		
		Device	Stage 1	Stage 2
5	Conventionally crystallised salmeterol xinafoate (micronised)	17.0	72.8	10.2
10	Salmeterol xinafoate prepared according to the present invention, Sample A	24.4	57.6	18.0
15	Salmeterol xinafoate prepared according to the present invention, Sample B	20.7	56.2	23.1

The stage 2 deposition represents the fine particle mass (respirable dose) reaching the deep lung. Salmeterol xinafoate prepared using the present invention shows superior stage 2 deposition. This indicates the improved flow properties, fluidisability and reduced static of the supercritical fluid crystallised salmeterol xinafoate.

25 An interesting feature of the drug prepared using the present invention is that the supercritical fluid crystallised salmeterol xinafoate with a particle size greater than that of conventionally crystallised salmeterol xinafoate (micronised) gives higher deposition (respirable dose) in the stage 2 of the Twin Impinger.

35 The results from the particle size analysis, crystal shape and Twin Impinger show that the process of the

invention is essentially reproducible when using the same crystallising parameters.

- 5 The above examples show how the apparatus and method of the present invention can be used to produce particulate products of various types in a highly controlled manner. It will be appreciated that the invention can have much wider applications,
10 including for instance:

- * to produce controlled size and shape particles of products for use in the pharmaceutical, photographic, ceramics, explosives/propellants,
15 dyestuffs and food industries and others, especially of products which decompose or are otherwise compromised when subjected to conventional particle formation and milling techniques.
- 20 * to produce solid, stable forms of molecules and macromolecules which are difficult to process or freeze dry (e.g. proteins, peptides and polymers generally).
- 25 * to produce a particular polymorphic form of a compound or to separate and/or enrich mixtures of isomers (including optical isomers) or polymorphs.
- * to purify drugs and other products, by removal
30 of trace impurities (including solvents) using controlled selective precipitation (i.e. using the invention to precipitate the impurities themselves).

- * to coat substrates in a controlled manner,
including with thin film liquid coatings.
- * to control "doping" of compounds in products
5 based on crystal lattices, or to produce intimate
blends of two or more products.
- * to prepare completely new phases or materials
under conditions not achievable using conventional
10 particle formation techniques.

Claims

1. Apparatus for use in the formation of a particulate product, comprising a particle formation vessel; means for controlling the temperature in
5 said vessel; means for controlling the pressure in said vessel; and means for the co-introduction, into said vessel, of a supercritical fluid and a vehicle containing at least one substance in solution or suspension, such that dispersion and extraction of
10 the vehicle may occur substantially simultaneously by the action of the supercritical fluid.
2. Apparatus according to claim 1, additionally comprising means for the collection and/or retention of the particulate product in the particle formation
15 vessel.
3. Apparatus according to claim 1 or claim 2, additionally comprising means for recovering the supercritical solution, formed on extraction of the vehicle into the supercritical fluid, from the
20 particle formation vessel; means for separating the components of the supercritical solution; and optionally means for recycling one or more of said components back into the apparatus.
4. Apparatus according to any one of the preceding
25 claims, comprising more than one particle formation vessel and/or more than one means for the collection of the particulate product either in the particle formation vessel or downstream therefrom, to allow for substantially continuous operation of the
30 apparatus through switching from one particle formation vessel or collection means to another as required.
5. Apparatus according to any one of the preceding

claims, wherein at least the particle formation vessel may be substantially completely sealed from the external environment during use of the apparatus.

- 5 6. Apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the means for the co-introduction of a supercritical fluid and a vehicle into the particle formation vessel allows them to be introduced with concurrent directions of flow.
- 10 7. Apparatus according to claim 6, wherein the means for the co-introduction of the supercritical fluid and the vehicle comprises a coaxial nozzle, the outer end of which communicates with the interior of the vessel, the nozzle having coaxial
- 15 passages which terminate adjacent to one another at the outlet end, at least one of the passages serving to carry a flow of the supercritical fluid, and at least one of the passages serving to carry a flow of the vehicle in which a substance is dissolved or
- 20 suspended.
8. Apparatus according to claim 7, wherein the nozzle has two coaxial passages, an inner and an outer.
9. Apparatus according to claim 7, wherein the
- 25 nozzle has three coaxial passages, an inner, an intermediate and an outer.
10. Apparatus according to any one of claims 7-9, wherein the opening at the outlet end of the nozzle has a diameter in the range of 0.05 to 2mm.
- 30 11. Apparatus according to any one of claims 7-10, wherein the angle of taper at the outlet end of the nozzle is approximately 30°.
12. Apparatus according to any one of claims 8-11,

wherein the ratio of the internal diameters of the outer and the inner passages is between about 3 and 5.

13. Apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the
5 ratio of the internal diameters of the outer and intermediate passages is between about 1.4 and 1.8.

14. Apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the means for controlling the temperature in the particle formation vessel
10 comprises an oven.

15. Apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the means for controlling the pressure in the particle formation vessel comprises
a back-pressure regulator.

15 16. Method for the formation of a particulate product which comprises the co-introduction of a supercritical fluid and a vehicle containing at least one substance in solution or suspension into a particle formation vessel, the temperature and
20 pressure in which are controlled, such that dispersion and extraction of the vehicle occur substantially simultaneously by the action of the supercritical fluid.

17. Method according to claim 16, wherein the co-
25 introduction of the supercritical fluid and the vehicle is effected using a coaxial nozzle the outlet end of which communicates with the interior of the particle formation vessel, the nozzle having coaxial passages which terminate adjacent to one
30 another at the outlet end, at least one of the passages serving to carry a flow of the supercritical fluid, and at least one of the passages serving to carry a flow of the vehicle.

18. Method according to claim 16 or claim 17,
carried out using apparatus according to any one of
claims
1-15.
- 5 19. Method according to any one of claims 16-18,
wherein the supercritical fluid is carbon dioxide.
20. Method according to any one of claims 16-19,
wherein the supercritical fluid contains one or more
modifiers.
- 10 21. Method according to any one of claims 16-20,
wherein the product to be formed is a pharmaceutical
compound.
22. Method according to any one of claims 16-21,
additionally comprising the control of one or more
15 of: the flow rate of the supercritical fluid and/or
the vehicle; the concentration of the substance(s)
in the vehicle; and the temperature and pressure
inside the particle formation vessel.
23. Method according to any one of claims 16-22,
20 wherein the pressure in the particle formation
vessel is maintained substantially in excess of the
critical pressure for the supercritical fluid,
whilst the temperature in the vessel is maintained
at slightly above the critical temperature for the
25 supercritical fluid.
24. Method according to any one of claims 16-23,
wherein the ratio of the vehicle flow rate to the
supercritical fluid flow rate is between 0.001 and
0.1.
- 30 25. Method according to any one of claims 16-24,
additionally comprising the step of recovering and
optionally recycling the vehicle and/or the
supercritical fluid following particle formation.

26. A particulate product made according to the method of any one of claims 16-25.

27. Apparatus for use in the formation of a particulate product, the apparatus being

5 substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying illustrative drawings.

28. Method for the formation of a particulate product, the method being substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying

10 illustrative drawings.